

Wage Demands Imperil Nation, Says Wilson; Calls for Halt on Increases in Railroad Pay

Three Planes Reach Here From Canada In Big Race

De Havilland Is First to
Land at Mineola in
Flight From Toronto;
150 Miles an Hour;

39 Machines Start;
5 Americans Out

12 Canadians Take Part;
U. S. Entries Halted
at Syracuse by Rain;
17 Leave City To-day

Thirty-nine airplanes started yesterday in tempestuous weather on the greatest aerial race in history. Twenty-seven were started from Roosevelt Field, L. I., by Major General Charles T. Menoher on the 1,040-mile course from New York to Toronto and return. Twelve were started from Toronto by the Prince of Wales in view of a crowd of 100,000. The seventeen remaining New York entries will be started at 9 o'clock this morning.

Five machines were put out of the race through minor landing accidents; three at Albany, where the field proved to be too small, and two at Syracuse.

Sixteen planes were held for the night at Albany.

Three of the Canadian entries completed the first leg of their flight within ten minutes of each other. The first to arrive was Sergeant C. B. Coombs, piloting a De Havilland 9-A biplane, at 7:11 p. m. He was followed at 7:18 o'clock by Roland Rohlf, in a Curtiss Oriole, and at 7:22 o'clock Major R. Schroeder, piloting a Vought VE-7, landed safely at Roosevelt Field.

3 From Canada Here by 7:22 P.M.

Sergeant C. B. Coombs, piloting a De Havilland 9-A biplane, landed at Roosevelt Field at 7:11 o'clock last night, the first contestant to complete the flight from Toronto to New York in the international Aerial Handicap race for prizes offered by the Hotel Commodore of New York.

Coombs, who won the Belmont Park Status of Liberty race a year ago, left Toronto just six hours and twenty-one minutes before his plane touched earth on Roosevelt Field. His actual flying time was three hours and thirty-five minutes, or almost two and one-half miles a minute. His time on each "hop" was:

Toronto to Buffalo, 33 minutes; Buffalo to Syracuse, 62 minutes; Syracuse to Albany, 55 minutes; Albany to Mineola, 45 minutes. Total, 521 miles in 215 minutes.

Two Others Arrive
Seven minutes after Coombs arrived, Roland Rohlf came to earth in his Curtiss Oriole. He did not announce his time. He was followed by Major R. M. Schroeder in a Vought VE-7. He was six hours and twenty-two minutes from the starting field and was four hours and three minutes in the air. His flying time was:

Toronto to Buffalo, 35 minutes; Buffalo to Syracuse, 77 minutes; Syracuse to Albany, 58 minutes; Albany to Mineola, 72 minutes. Total, 521 miles in 215 minutes.

Coombs was the second contestant to be started from Toronto by the Prince of Wales. He took off from the grounds of the Canadian National Exhibition at the 10 o'clock starting time. Heading straight across Lake Ontario into a terrific gale of wind, which was accompanied by a heavy rain, Coombs drove his machine in a straight course for Buffalo, the first control course for Buffalo, the first control course, where he was the first to arrive.

After staying there the prescribed thirty minutes he again took off, and Lieutenant Maurice Holland, his navigator, laid a direct course for Syracuse, the next control stop. From Syracuse for Albany, the first control course for Albany, the first control course, where he was the first to arrive.

Perfect Landings Made
The landing of the three Toronto airplanes which succeeded in reaching Mineola last night was accomplished in the face of searchlights and flares that had been set about the field at the order of Colonel Archie Miller. De-

Tribune Man to Report Finish of Race From Air

ROLAND ROHLFS, holder of the world's altitude record, was the second to arrive at Roosevelt Field, L. I., last night in the international aerial handicap race from Toronto. Rohlf made the flight in about three and a half hours' flying time in the Curtiss Oriole biplane which will be used by The New York Tribune to-day to cover the second leg of the race.

Rohlf will take off again at Roosevelt Field this morning for the return flight to Toronto. With him as observer will go Jack Bins, aviation reporter of The Tribune, who is to report by wireless the finish of the world's greatest airplane race.

Troops Ordered From America to Police Silesia

Two Regiments Now in U. S. To Be Equipped in Coblenz Before Proceeding Across Germany

COBLENZ, Aug. 25. (By The Associated Press.)—The 5th and 50th United States Infantry Regiments, which are now in the United States, have been ordered to Silesia. They will come direct to Coblenz to be equipped before proceeding across Germany, according to word received at headquarters here to-day.

It is expected that the two regiments will remain in the Coblenz region for at least a month before leaving for Silesia. The equipment to be given them will include field and hospital outfits and two months' rations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25. — United States soldiers will comprise part of any Allied army that the Supreme Council in Paris decides to send to Silesia for police duty, it was said to-day at the State Department.

"Silesia is enemy territory," said one official, "and if it is agreed that Allied troops should be sent there, of course the United States will furnish its share of the armed force."

Under the peace treaty Allied troops will police Silesia during the holding of a plebiscite.

Wilson Seeks to Stop Alien Influx

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—To prevent an influx of aliens into the United States after peace is declared, President Wilson today asked Congress to-day to take action to restrict the law during the remainder of the fiscal year and to enable it to increase its organization abroad. The present organization, the message said, is overwhelmed with applications for passports.

"Information from the agents of the governments in foreign countries," the President wrote, "indicate that as soon as the existing restrictions upon travel are removed, many persons will seek admission to this country, and that among the number are not only persons undesirable from the point of view of becoming future citizens, but persons whose origin and affiliation make it inadvisable that they should be permitted to enter the United States."

"The experience gained during the war shows that an efficient system of passport control, administered by the Department of State, is the diplomatic and consular officers in foreign countries, can be depended upon to exclude practically all persons whose admission would be contrary to the public interest."

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Baltimore Mayor Cool to de Valera

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—The two most noteworthy features of Eamon de Valera's visit to Baltimore to-day were the refusal of Mayor Brannan to receive him officially as president of the Irish republic and Cardinal Gibbons, courteous reception of him and timely suggestion concerning the meeting at the city hall. That it be characterized by wisdom, judgment and discretion so it may enlist new friends to your cause."

The Irish leader was accorded a great reception on his arrival at Union station by several thousand American citizens of Irish birth or extraction. Then a party of prominent Irish men and women escorted him to City Hall. They lined up in the reception hall. It had been planned to present the visitor with a set of resolutions adopted by the city council inviting him to Baltimore.

Grand Jury Scrutinizes Milk Prices

Inquiry Into Conditions
in Dry Goods, Clothing
and Shoes Is Begun
by Williams Committee

Big Order Placed For Army Supplies

Special Commissioner to
Investigate State Market
Council Is Named

Developments here yesterday in the fight on the high cost of living were: The first testimony in the milk price investigation was presented by District Attorney Swann to the extraordinary grand jury impaneled by Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks.

The sub-committee on drygoods, clothing and shoes of the Fair Price Committee appointed by Arthur Williams held its initial session yesterday, with Colonel Michael M. Friedsam presiding. Plans for insuring fair clothing prices were discussed, but none was formally adopted.

Acting Markets Commissioner William H. Smith and Deputy Commissioner Edwin J. O'Malley placed a big order with the government for evaporated fruits, cocoa and canned fruits. The effect of the army sale on the price market was reflected in two offers to sell canned goods to the city made by dealers to the Public Markets Department.

George Gordon Battle was appointed by Governor Smith as a special commissioner to investigate the State Farm and Markets Council.

Swann Questions Milk Board Head

The inquiry by the extraordinary grand jury into the milk price situation was continued yesterday, with District Attorney Swann and two of his assistants, Arthur J. Talley and Alfred B. Unger, presenting the evidence.

Charles A. Weiant, former head of the New York Milk Conference Board and also a former president of the Board's Farm Products Company, as well as a member of Governor Smith's Milk Commission, was the first witness. Mr. Weiant's testimony was not complete when the session ended, and he will be recalled to-day. Other witnesses who are expected to testify to-day are I. A. Von Bonel, vice-president of the Sheffield Farms Company and a member of the conference committee of the New York Milk Conference Board; I. Elkins Nathan, secretary of the Milk Conference Board, and a veteran witness of numerous milk hearings; D. E. Austin, head of the New York Food Company, and H. A. Cronk, a distributor.

Inquiry to Be Prolonged
The first part of the inquiry will be concentrated on the activities of the New York Milk Conference Board. It is expected that the hearing will be continued in hearing witnesses on this phase of the inquiry, as the District Attorney plans to call 100 witnesses. Great stress was placed yesterday on the introduction of the business minutes of the Milk Conference Board. The District Attorney was particularly interested in the naming of the tenth of each month in the last days of the meeting date for the conference committee members. Mr. Swann will endeavor to show that this committee virtually fixed the milk price in the city.

As a number of the members of the Milk Conference Board do business in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, Swann intends to turn over any evidence on violation of interstate commerce acts, particularly of the Sherman act, to the Federal authorities here. R. E. Joyce, Assistant United States Attorney, has been designated by the United States Attorney, E. G. Caffey, to work on this angle of the milk situation. Mr. Joyce quickly has been conducting an investigation of his own for a week.

Finley Report Interests
Interest in the report of Governor Smith's food commissioners, Dr. John H. Finley and former Governor Martin H. Glynn, was as keen as that in the grand jury proceedings yesterday. Officials of the Dairyman's League, the producers' organization made up of more than 80,000 members, expressed themselves pleased with the report. E. R. Eastman, general manager, and Albert Manning, secretary of the league, made that vindication of the farmer and his constituents comes at a propitious time. The outlook of dairymen, they asserted, has been becoming pessimistic with the advent of fall and winter and has manifested itself in their willingness to dispose of their cattle to exporters.

Mr. Eastman declared that virtually every farmer in the state is certain the distributors have been gleefully increasing their earnings from the milk traffic. He also declared the recent newspaper agitation against the dairy industry has been contributory to the sale of cows for export. Mr. Eastman has just returned from an extensive tour of the state.

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President, in Fear for Pact, Sees Swanson

Makes Unexpected Trip
to Capitol to Confer
With Senator on Prospects of the Document

New York Tribune
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Wilson went to the Capitol late to-day for a long conference with Senator Swanson, Administration leader in the absence of Senator Hitchcock. He told no one at the White House where he was going.

Although Senator Swanson refused to comment on the conference it is understood that reports of the Senator's pessimism over the decision of the Foreign Relations Committee to amend the Shantung section of the treaty had reached the ears of the President and he wanted to find out what the prospects were that the Senate would accept the committee's proposed amendment.

Wants Delegates Elected

Other developments on the treaty situation in the Senate to-day were: Senator Jones, of Washington, introduced a bill providing that America should have three representatives in the league assembly, that these three delegates should be elected by the people just as Presidents and Vice-Presidents are elected, that they should never vote to commit the United States to war without instructions from Congress, and that notice be hereby given that the United States will withdraw from the league unless all nations abolish conscription within two years.

The Foreign Relations Committee agreed to vote to-morrow morning on the bill amendments. These are twenty-three in number, but their purpose in each instance is to eliminate the United States from all commissions and bodies set up by the treaty for the administration of various territories and questions.

The Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee reported that ratification of the proposed defensive alliance with France was within the constitutional powers of the Senate and President of the United States.

Aroused by Japanese News

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Midvale Workers Denounce Demand For Higher Wages

THERE were ninety-three members of the committee of employees of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company present at the Atlantic City meeting last Saturday when a resolution was adopted opposing further demands for increased wages and shorter working hours. They had been elected under the bargaining plan adopted by Midvale workers. The full text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, The high cost of living needs to be abated by diligent, efficient and conscientious labor, by thrift and by avoidance of waste and extravagance; and

Whereas, The price of commodities is regulated by the day's labor of a man and the real unit of value or the unit of compensation is not a dollar, but the purchasing power of a dollar, and that the price of all things, meaning the average price of everything we use and consume, which is commonly referred to as the average price of commodities, is fixed, regulated, raised or lowered by the average compensation received for one hour's work by every man and every woman; and

Whereas, We believe the only sure remedy for the high cost of living is increased production and the stabilization of prices in conformity with wages now being paid; and

Resolved, That the present and proposed demands for higher wages and shorter hours are a gross injustice to the workers in other lines who are getting a guilt of profiteering as a grocer who charges exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, and that increases in wages paid to certain classes of workers will result in higher prices being set by the profiteers for the necessities of living to all purchasers alike. It is, therefore, Resolved, That the present and increasing demand of workers employed in all classes and kinds of industries for a shorter day's work and an increased wage in order to meet the present high cost of living is uneconomic and unwise and should not be encouraged.

Resolved, further, That private monopolies should be controlled and profits restricted to a rate that shall be fair to the consumer. Resolved, further, That unnecessary exports of food and clothing be restricted and that all stores of hoarded supplies be uncovered and placed in the open market. Resolved, further, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Senators in Congress from Pennsylvania and to the Congressmen of the various districts in which are located the various plants of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, and in the state and municipal authorities, to the end that they may by all the powers and means to them available, endeavor to bring about normal conditions, with special privileges to none but justice to all, and sure and swift retribution for those who may attempt to profiteer in the necessities of life.

Rail Leaders Disappointed; Strike Feared

Executive Committee of
Shophmen Meets and Entire
Situation May Be
Referred Back to Unions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The shophmen's general committee of one hundred held a meeting to-night at the National Hotel to discuss the President's decision in regard to the demand of the railway shop organizations for increased pay. The members of the committee were evidently greatly disappointed.

At the same time the executive committee held a protracted session in the offices of the American Federation of Labor. It was not expected that any public statement would be issued before to-morrow.

Acting President Jewell of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor and his advisers said they would communicate the decision to the union locals for acceptance or rejection. A strike vote, completed yesterday but not yet tabulated, was on the question whether the men should quit work to enforce consideration of their demands by the railroad administration instead of by a Congressional commission, as first suggested. As this plan was abandoned, the vote, whatever its result, is non-effective, and the shophmen now have an entirely new question before them.

Before any final decision is reached it may be necessary to have the whole situation canvassed by the officers of the fourteen railway employees' organizations, for while the President's decision is in answer only to the demands of the shophmen, its principles relate to the whole body of demands for increased wages by the railway employees, either formulated or in prospect. The rejection of the shophmen's full demands is in effect a rejection of those of all other organizations. If the shophmen accept the decision the other organizations can hardly push their claims further at this time. If they do not accept it, therefore, it probably will be after ascertaining that the other organizations will support the shophmen and are through with their own demands.

Fear is expressed here that having no further hope in the President, the railway employees' organizations may decide that now is the time to bring the question of nationalization of the railways to a head by means of a general railway strike which may force Congress to adopt the Plumb plan or some other form of government ownership.

President Appeals to Public to Insist Upon Industrial Truce During Readjustment

Cost of Living Certainly Has Reached Peak, He Says

Workers Told They Must Accept Share of Burden Under Present Economic Conditions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—President Wilson, in granting the railroad shophmen increased pay of only four cents an hour—against the 15 to 27 cent increase they demanded—to-day issued

These Warnings

"We are face to face with a situation which is more likely to affect the happiness and prosperity and even the life of our people than the war itself. We have now got to do nothing less than bring our industries and our labor of every kind back to a normal basis, and the winter just ahead of us may bring suffering infinitely greater than the war brought upon us if we blunder or fail in the process."

"Demands unwisely made and passionately insisted upon at this time menace the peace and prosperity of the country as nothing else could."

"Increases in wages will certainly result in still further increasing the costs of production, and, therefore, the cost of living, and we should only have to go through the same process again. Any substantial increase of wages in leading lines of industry at this time would utterly crush the general campaign which the government is waging, with energy, vigor and substantial hope of success, to reduce the high cost of living."

To combat the danger the President put forth

These Injunctions

"We ought to postpone questions of this sort until we have the opportunity for certain calculation as to the relations between wages and the cost of living. It is the duty of every citizen to insist upon a truce in such contests until intelligent settlements can be made."

"Only by keeping the cost of production on its present level, by increasing production, and by rigid economy and saving on the part of the people can we hope for large decreases in the burdensome cost of living which now weighs us down."

"The fact is that the cost of living has certainly reached its peak, and will probably be lowered by the efforts which are now everywhere being concerted and carried out. It will certainly be lowered so soon as there are settled conditions of production and of commerce; that is, so soon as the treaty of peace is ratified and in operation."

The President issued two statements. The first, addressed to the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor was notice that the shophmen would be granted only an increase which put them on a parity with other railway employees without beginning a new cycle of wage increases. This was a warning to railroad labor in general that a halt must be called on wage increases.

The other statement was addressed to "My fellow citizens," and is an appeal to the public to recognize the gravity of the situation.

The President believes, it is said by those close to him, that the good sense of the railway men will prevent a strike, but he has made up his mind that the government has reached the absolute limit of railway wage increases at this time, and that it would be better to fight the issue out now than to concede demands that would lead to others that would be impossible of attainment.

The Appeal to the People

Increase in Wages Now Would Crush Campaign to Cut Prices, Says President

The President's statement to the public follows:

"My Fellow Citizens:

"A SITUATION has arisen in connection with the administration of the railway which is of such general significance that I think it my duty to make a public statement concerning it, in order that the whole country may know what is involved."

"The railroad shophmen have demanded a large increase in wages. They are receiving 68, 63 and 65 cents an hour. They demand 65 cents an hour. This demand has been given careful and serious consideration by the board which was constituted by the railroad administration to adjust questions of wages, a board consisting of an equal number of representatives of employees and of the operating managers of the railroad companies. This board has been unable to come to an agreement, and it has therefore devolved upon the Director General of Railroads and myself to act upon the merits of the case."

"The shophmen urge that they are entitled to higher wages because of the higher wages for the present received by men doing a similar work in ship yards, navy yards, and arsenals, as well as in a number of private industries, but I concur with the Director General in thinking that there is no real basis of comparison between the settled employment afforded mechanics by the railroads under living conditions as various as the location and surroundings of the railway shops themselves and the fluctuating employment afforded in industries exceptionally and temporarily stimulated by the war and located almost without ex-

ception in industrial centres where the cost of living is highest.

High Cost of Living
Very Potent Argument

"The substantial argument which the shophmen urge is the very serious increase in the cost of living. This is a very potent argument indeed. But the fact is that the cost of living has certainly reached its peak, and will probably be lowered by the efforts which are now everywhere being concerted and carried out. It will certainly be lowered so soon as there are settled conditions of production and of commerce; that is, so soon as the treaty of peace is ratified and in operation, and merchants, manufacturers, farmers, miners all have a certain basis of calculation as to what their business will be and what the conditions will be under which it must be conducted."

"The demand of the shophmen, therefore, and all similar demands are in effect this: That we make increases in wages which are likely to be permanent in order to meet a temporary situation which will last nobody can certainly tell how long, but in all probability only for a limited time. Increases in wages will, moreover, certainly result in still further increasing the costs of production and, therefore, the cost of living, and we should only have to go through the same process again."

"Any substantial increase of wages in leading lines of industry at this time would utterly crush the general campaign which the government is waging, with energy,